

**HIST 698: Topics in the History of Medicine:
Ayurveda: the Science of Life in Ancient India**

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Jādavjī Trikamjī Ācārya



This is a biographical essay on Jādavjī Trikamjī Ācārya (1881-1956), a renowned Āyurvedic physician (Vaidya) from western India, who edited a number of Sanskrit medical and alchemical texts that are still used widely by scholars. In this essay, his editorial activities are dealt more seriously indicating the publication details and the obtainment of manuscript sources with an intention to explore his connection with other āyurvedic physicians and scholars. All this information related to his editorial activities is taken from the forewords (*nivedana*) of the respective works edited/published by him and therefore the sources of such information are not mentioned separately. The biographical information is obtained mainly from the biographical notes on him found in the following works:

- Arya, S., 1984. Āyurvedīya Rasaśāstra kā Udbhava evaṃ Vikāsa, first. ed, Krishnadas Ayurveda Series. Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi. pp. 116-118
- Pratāpasimha, R.K., 1935. Nikhilabhāratavarṣīya Āyurvedamahāmaṇḍala kā [rajatajayantī grantha], first. ed. Pradhāna Maṃtrī Nikhila Bhāratīya Āyurvedamahāmaṇḍala, Poona. pp. 275-277
- Sharma, P.V., 1975. Āyurveda kā vaijñānika itihāsa, first. ed, Jayakṛṣṇadāsa āyurveda granthamālā. Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi. pp. 405-407
- Srikantamurthy, K.R., 1968. Luminaries of Indian medicine from the earliest times to the present day. Mysore. pp. 94-96
- Srikanthamurthy, K.R., 2005. Biographical history of Indian medicine pictorial. Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi. pp. 147-149
- Vidyalamkar, A., 1976. Āyurveda kā Bṛhat Itihāsa., second. ed. Hindī Samiti, Uttara Pradeśa Śāsana, Lucknow. pp. 629-630
- Vidyanath, R., 2004. A Handbook of History of Ayurveda, first. ed, Banaras Ayurveda Series. Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi. pp. 192-194
- Yādava Pramacandra, D., 2008. Āyurveda kā itihāsa dvitīya bhāga, first. ed, Chaukhambā Āyurvijñāna Granthamālā. Chaukhambā Surabhārati Prakāśana, Vārāṇasī. pp. 270-272

Confusion Regarding His Name:

In his publications, we find his name written in different spellings in Roman character. His name is written as वैद्य जादवजी त्रिकमजी आचार्य / वैद्य જાદવજી ત્રિકમજી આચાર્ય (Vaidya Jādavajī Trikamajī Ācārya) in Marathi and Gujarati. But in Hindi books composed by others the name is often written as वैद्य यादवजी त्रिकमजी आचार्य (Vaidya Yādavajī Trikamajī Ācārya). It is very common to keep father's given name as one's middle name among Hindus from western India, especially from Maharashtra, Gujarat and Sindh. His middle name is actually his father's name and Ācārya is a surname (upādhi). His name is, therefore, rendered into Sanskrit as Ācāryopāhva Trivikramātmaja Yādavaśarman (ācāryopāhvaḥ trivikramātmajaḥ yādavaśarmā, in nominative case or most commonly, ācāryopāhvena trivikramātmajena yādavaśarmaṇā, in instrumental case). Vaidya (physician) is a title which refers to his profession. However, in Roman script we find various spellings:

- Vaidya Jādownji Tricumjī Āchārya
 Vaidya Jādavji Tricumjī Āchārya
 Vaidya Jadavji Tricumjī Acharya
 Vaidya Jādavjī Tricumjī Āchārya
 Vaidya Jādavjī Triicumjī Āchārya
 Vaidya Jādavjī Trikamjī Āchārya
 Vaidya Jādavajī Trikamajī Āchārya
 Vaidya Yādavajī Trikamajī Ācārya

Writing name in a fixed definite way in Roman character was probably still not in vogue among scholars trained through the indigenous method of learning in many parts of India. In this essay, he is referred to as Jādavjī.

Birth, Family & Early Life:

Jādavjī was born in 1881 in Porbandar State, Kathiawar (today Gujarat) in a traditional *vaidya* family. His birthday is mentioned as on the 1st day of a white lunar fortnight in the month of Mārgaśīrṣa in Vikrama Saṃvat 1938. This is probably 22nd November (Tuesday) 1881 CE.

His forefathers served the kings of Porbandar as royal physicians. His father Trikamjī Mordhanjī Ācārya was also a physician at the court of the Porbandar State. His mother's name is Māṇak Bāī.

After being initiated traditionally through receiving the sacred thread (*yajñopavīta*) Jādavjī started learning Sanskrit in Porbandar at Rājākīya Saṃskṛta Pāṭhaśālā. Pt. Harihar Kālidās Śāstrī was his teacher.

His father along with his family moved to Bombay in 1887 or 1888 (Vikrama Saṃvat 1945) and started practising medicine there. Jādavjī schooling took place at Devakarna Nānājī Saṃskṛta Pāṭhaśālā. Jādavjī gradually became a scholar through his lessons on Sanskrit literature, grammar etc under the tutelage of Paṇḍit Śrīvāsukhīmjī Bālī, Vyās Ghelārām Mathurādāsī and Śāstrī Jīvrām Lallu Bhāī.

After his Sanskrit studies, he paid attention to medical studies, his hereditary discipline. He mastered Āyurveda from his father and Paṇḍit Gaurīśaṅkarjī Vaidya from Rajasthan. He studied the basics of Yūnānī medicine in Bombay from Hakīm Rāmnārāyaṇjī who was from Prayāg (Allahabad) and learnt Urdu. He also learnt Bengali and Marathi and read some of the Āyurvedic texts available in these languages. (Sharma, 1975, p. 405)

Jādavjī's father passed away when Jādavjī was only 18 years old. Therefore, he had to take the responsibility of supporting his family. He became popular as a successful physician and earned fame and money. (Srikantamurthy, 1968, p. 74) He kept his fees low and he even used to provide free medicine to poor people. (Vidyalamkar, 1976, p. 630)

Editorial Activities:

Since 1899 Jādavjī started publishing various Sanskrit alchemical and medical texts. He also edited three Sanskrit treatises on eroticism. He felt the need for authentic and cheap editions of old treatises and with this intention he founded the Āyurvedīya Granthamālā Trust sometime between 1901 and 1911. (Srikanthamurthy, 2005, p. 148) Most of these publications, except the larger editions (such as editions of Carakasamhitā and Suśrutasamhitā) belong to the book series of Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā. He gave others to publish some of his editions as well. All of his editions consist of a foreword in which Jādavjī briefly discussed issues related to the contents, date and authorship of the texts and indicated the sources of manuscripts or printed materials that he used for the editions. His later editions of Caraka and Suśruta contain extensive introductions. The detail of his publications arranged in a chronological manner is as follows:

A List of Jādavjī's Own Publications of Edited Works:

No.	Year	Name of the Edition	Printed from	Comment
1.	1901	Mādhavanidāna with Madhukośa	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition
2.	1911	Rasahrdayatantra with Mugdhāvbodhinī	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 1 Jointly edited with Vaidya Tryambaka Gurunātha Kāle
3.	1911	Rasaprakāśasudhākara	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 2
4.	1911	Gadanigraha (Part I)	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 3
5.	1912	Rājamārtaṇḍa	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 4. This includes Nāḍīparīkṣā (Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 5) edited by Vināyakaśarman
6.	1912	Rasasāra & Rasasaṅketakalikā	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Editions, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 6 & 7
7.	1913	Vaidyamanoramā & Dhārākālpa	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Editions, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 8 & 9 Jointly edited with Brahmashri T. Nilkanth Sharma
8.	1913	Rasāyanakhaṇḍa of Rasaratnākara	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 10
9.	1913	Āyurvedaprakāśa	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 11
10.	1915	Gadanigraha (Part II)	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 12
11.	1915	Suśrutasaṃhitā with Nibandhasaṅgrah	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition
12.	1920	Kṣemakutūhala	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 13
13.	1923	Rasasaṅketakalikā & Rasaprakāśasudhākara	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press (?)	Second Editions: Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 7 & 2
14.	1924	Rājamārtaṇḍa, Vaidyamanoramā & Dhārākālpa	Subodhini P. Press	Second Editions: Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 4, 8 & 9. This includes Nāḍīparīkṣā (Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 5) edited by Vināyakaśarman
15.	1924	Gadanigraha (Part I)	Tatva-vivechaka Press	Second Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 3
16.	1924	Āyurvedaprakāśa	Tatva-vivechaka Press	Second Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 11
17.	1925	Rasapaddhati & Lohasarvasva	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Editions, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 14 & 15
18.	1925	Rasakāmadhenu	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 16
19.	1938	Kāśyapasamhitā/ Vṛddhajīvakiyatantra	Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press	First Edition, Nepāl Sanskrit Series No. 1

A List of Works Edited by Jādavjī and Published by Others:

No	Year	Name of the Edition	Published By	Published From	Comment
1.	1909	Siddhamanta & Vātaghnatvanirṇaya	Paṇḍita Śrījyēsthārāma Mukundajī Sarman	Bombay	printed at Suvarṇa Mudrāyantra
2.	1920	Mādhavanidāna with Madhukośa and Ātaṅkadarpaṇa	Pandurang Jawajī	Bombay	First edition, printed at Nirṇaya-sāgar Press
3.	1922	Carakasamhitā with Āyurvedadīpikā	Pandurang Jawajī	Bombay	First edition, printed at Nirṇaya-sāgar Press
4.	1924	Anaṅgarāṅga	Manilal Ichharam Desai	Bombay	First edition, printed at Gujarati News Press

No	Year	Name of the Edition	Published By	Published From	Comment
5.	1924	Kandarpacūḍāmaṇi	Manilal Ichharam Desai	Bombay	First edition, printed at Gujarati News Press
6.	1925	Pañcasāyaka	Manilal Ichharam Desai	Bombay	First edition, printed at Gujarati News Press
7.	1927	Rasahr̥dayatantra with Mugdhabodhinī	Motilal Banarsi Das	Lahore	re-edited by Āyurvedācārya Jayadeva Vidyālaṅkāra along with notes, printed at The Bombay Sanskrit Press, Lahore
8.	1931	Suśrutasaṃhitā with Nibandhasaṅgraha	Pandurang Jawaji	Bombay	Second edition Printed at Nirṇaya-sāgar Press
9.	1932	Mādhavanidāna with Madhukośa and extracts of Ātaṅkadarpaṇa	Pandurang Jawaji	Bombay	Third edition, printed at Nirṇaya-sāgar Press
10.	1932	Rasendracūḍāmaṇi	Motilal Banarsi Das	Lahore	Jāḍavjī's edition was further edited and annotated by Jayadeva Vidyālaṅkāra
11.	1935	Carakasamhitā with Āyurvedadīpikā	Pandurang Jawaji	Bombay	Second edition, printed at Nirṇaya-sāgar Press
12.	1938	Suśrutasaṃhitā with Nibandhasaṅgraha and Nyāyacandrikā Pañjikā on Nidānasthāna	Pandurang Jawaji	Bombay	Third edition, printed at Nirṇaya-sāgar Press, joint-edition: Jāḍavjī edited the text up to the tenth chapter of Cikitsāsthāna and the rest was edited by Nārāyaṇa Rāma Ācārya
13.	1939	Suśruta Saṃhitā (Sūtrasthāna) with Bhānumatī	Pt. Shyāmsundar Sharma	Bombay	First edition jointly with Pt. Nandkishor Sharma, Shrī Swāmī Lakshmī Rām Trust Series No. 1
14.	1939	Rasāyanakhaṇḍa of Rasaratnākara	Rāmacandraśāstrin	Banaras	Reprint from Chaukhambā Saṃskṛta Pustakālaya, as the ninety-fifth book of the Haridas Sanskrit Series
15.	1941	Carakasamhitā with Āyurvedadīpikā	Satyabhāmābāi Paṇḍurang	Bombay	Third edition, printed at Nirṇaya-sāgar Press
16.	1945	Suśrutasaṃhitā	Satyabhāmābāi Paṇḍurang	Bombay	Narayan Ram Acharya edited with cooperation of Jāḍavjī, printed at the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press

List of Others' Works Published by Jāḍavjī

No	Year	Name of the Edition	Author / Editor	Published From	Comment
1.	1912	Nāḍīparīkṣā	Vināyakaśarman (ed.)	Bombay	First edition, Āyurvedīya-Granthamāla No. 5
2.	1924	Nāḍīparīkṣā	Vināyakaśarman (ed.)	Bombay	Reprint, Āyurvedīya-Granthamāla No. 5
3.		Oṣadhisāṅgraha	Vāmana Gaṇeśa Deśāi		Marathi work, publication detail is not known to me
4.		Bhāratīya Rasaśāstra	Vāmana Gaṇeśa Deśāi		Marathi work, publication detail is not known to me
5.	1949	Yūnānī Dravyaguṇa-vijñāna	Daljit Sinh	Bombay	Printed at Nirṇaya-Sāgar Press

Mādhavakara's Mādhavanidāna with the Madhukośa of Vijayarakṣita and Śrīkaṇṭhadatta:

This is an important Āyurvedic text composed in 1530 verses. The text is also known as Rogaviniścaya. This edition is based on a single manuscript which was in Jāḍavjī's possession. Jāḍavjī printed it at Nirṇaya Sāgar Press in 1901.¹ It has undergone several editions afterwards.

Keśava's Siddhamantra with Vopadeva's Siddhamantraprakāśa & Nāyāyaṇa's Vātaghnatvādinirṇaya: Siddhamantra and Vātaghnatvādinirṇaya were Āyurvedic glossaries. This edition of the Siddhamantra² is based on a single manuscript written by Śrī-bhagavāllāla Indrajī from Kailas, who wrote it from a commented manuscript preserved in Jyotirvid Śrīharikṛṣṇa Veṃkaṭarāma's collection. Śrī-bhagavāllāla Indrajī passed away before he could publish the text. Jāḍavjī obtained Indrajī's copy from his disciple Vaidya Śrīmurārājī Nathujī. The copy of Vātaghnatvādinirṇaya is provided by Āyurvedācārya Śrīlakṣmīnārāyaṇasvāmin, the head of the department of Āyurveda at Maharaj Sanskrit College, Jaipur (Jayapura-rājakīya-saṃskṛta-mahāvidyālaya, today Government Maharaj Acharya Sanskrit College), who was a close friend of Jāḍavjī. Jāḍavjī did not published the book himself. This book was published by Paṇḍita Śrījyeṣṭhārāma Mukundajī Śarman from Bombay and printed by Hariśarmā Śakar Āpaṭe at Suvarṇa Mudrāyantra, Mumbai in 1909.

Govinda's Rasahrdayatantra with Caturbhujamiśra's Mugdhābodbhinī commentary: This is a treatise on alchemy in 506 verses. Jāḍavjī edited it jointly with his friend Vaidya Tryambaka Gurunātha Kāle as the first book of 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' series in 1911.³ This edition is based on three manuscripts which were obtained from (1) physician Dr. Garde of Puṇyapattana (Pune), (2) Devadhara of Puṇyapattana and (3) Dhāravāḍagrāma (Dharwad). Jāḍavjī and Tryambakjī's edition was further re-edited by Āyurvedācārya Jayadeva Vidyālaṅkāra along with notes. This was published by Motilal Banarsi Das at The Bombay Sanskrit Press, Saidmitha Street, Lahore in 1927.⁴

Yaśodhara's Rasaprakāśasudhākara: This is a treatise on alchemy and iatrochemistry, composed in 1286 verses. Jāḍavjī's Rasaprakāśasudhākara is the second book of 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' in 1911.⁵ The edition is based on two manuscripts. One of these was obtained from Jāḍavjī's uncle Viadya Gaṅgādhara Śarman's collection. The other manuscript was collected from the collection of

1 Mādhavanidāna together with the Madhukośa, by Vaidya Jāḍowji Tricumjī Āchārya, Nirṇaya-sāgara Press, Bombay, 1901.

2 Vaidyavaraśrīkeśavaviracitaḥ siddhamantraḥ, mahāmahopādhyāya- śrīvopadevaviracitayā siddhamantraprakāśākhyavyākhyayā samullasitaḥ, tathā śrīnārāyaṇabhiṣagviracitaḥ svakṛtavyakhyāsahitaḥ vātaghnatvādinirṇayaḥ, ācāryopāhvena trivikramātmajena yādavaśarmaṇā saṃśodhitaḥ, paṇḍitaśrījyeṣṭhārāma mukundajī śarmaṇā mumbayyāṃ suvarṇākhyamudrāyante mudrayitvā prakāśyaṃ nītaḥ, mudraka. 'āpṭe' ity upāhvaḥ śakarātmaja hari śarmā, saṃvat 1969-- sana- 1909. Pustakam idaṃ mumbāi-- kālākādevī—road-- jhaṣerabāgasthāne jyeṣṭhārāma mukundajī śarmaṇaḥ pustakālayāt lapsyate

3 śrīmadgovindabhagavatpādaviracitaṃ rasahrdayatantram, śrīcaturbhujamiśraviracitayā mugdhābodbhinī samākhyayā vyākhyayā samullasitaṃ, 'kāle' ityupāhvagurunāthātmajātryambakena tathā ācāryopāhvena trivikramātmajena yādavaśarmaṇā sampāditam, Āyurvedīyagrānthamālā Nr. 1, Nirṇayasāgara Press, Bombay.

4 śrīmadgovindabhagavatpādaviracitaṃ rasahrdayatantram| śrīcaturbhujamiśraviracitayā mugdhābodbhinī samākhyayā vyākhyayā samullasitaṃ| 'kāle' ityupāhvagurunāthātmajātryambakena tathā ācāryopāhvena trivikramātmajena yādavaśarmaṇā sampāditam| bhaiṣajyaratnāvalyādigrānthānuvādakena āyurvedācārya śrīmājJayadeva vidyālaṅkāreṇa ṭippaṇya samupaskṛtaṃ saṃśodhitaṃ ca| tac ca lavapurīya pañjābasamskṛtapustakālayādhyakṣavaryyaiḥ motilāla banārasīdāsa ity etaiḥ svīye "mumbāi saṃskṛta" ityākhye mudraṇālaye sammudrya prakāśitaṃ| saṃvat 1984, sana 1927.

5 Āyurvedīya Granthamālā. No. II. Rasaprakāśa Sudhākara by Yashodhar. Edited and Published by Vaidya Jāḍavji Tricumji Āchārya, No. 372, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Bombay: Printed by B. R. Ghanekar, at the "Nirṇaya-Sāgara" Press, 23, Kolbhat Lane, for the Publisher. 1911 AD.

Nānāvaidya from Solapur. The manuscripts were erroneous. Pt. Ramāpati Miśra helped Jādvājī in editing the text.

In 1923, this text was again printed with the second edition of the Rasasaṅketakalikā.

Sodhala's Gadanigraha (Part 1): This Āyurvedic text is divided into two parts containing 10 sections. The first part contained only one khaṇḍa, called Prayogakhaṇḍa, comprising 2700 verses. (Meulenbeld, 2000a, p. 215) Jādvājī published the first part as the third book of 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' series in 1911.⁶ This edition is based on two manuscripts which Jādvājī obtained from (1) his friend Late Vaidya Murārājīśarman and (2) Prasādaśarman, the royal physician of the Bundi State. The second manuscript contains certain extra readings which were included in the appendix.

Its second edition was published in 1924 from Tatva-vivechaka Press.⁷

Bhojarāja's Rājamārtanḍa: This text is a compendium of therapeutic prescriptions composed in 405 verses. (Meulenbeld, 2000a, p. 161) This edition⁸ published in 1912 became the fourth book of the 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' series. This edition is based on two manuscripts which were obtained from (1) his friend Prasādaśarman, the royal physician of the Bundi State and (2) his friend Late Vaidya Vināyaka Sadāśiva Jāmbekara from the city of Vaṭodara (Vadodara). Jādvājī printed this edition at Nirṇaya Sāgar Press including Rāvaṇa's Nāḍīparīkṣā that was edited by Vināyakaśarman, son of Jyotirvid Padmākara. This became the fifth book of the 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' series.

In 1924, Jādvājī published the second edition and got it printed at Subodhini P. Press by Vaidya Bhagvanlal Tribhuvan.⁹ This book consisted of the second edition of Rājamārtanḍa, a reprint of Rāvaṇa's Nāḍīparīkṣā that was edited by Vināyakaśarman,¹⁰ and the second editions of Kālidāsa's Vaidyamanoramā and Dhārākālpa.

Govindarāja's Rasasāra & Kāyasthacāmuṇḍa's Rasasaṅketakalikā: These are alchemical treatises. Both are printed together as the sixth¹¹ and the seventh¹² books of the 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' series in 1912. Jādvājī consulted four manuscripts for the edition of Rasasāra. These were collected from (1) Mysore Palace Library, (2) his friend Vināyaka Sadāśiva Jāmbekara of Vaṭodarapattana (Vadodara), (3) his friend Late Vaidya Murārājīśarman and (4) his friend Vaidya Tryambaka Gurunātha Kāle. Śrī-Vināyaka Padmākara Jośī from Amravati and Vaidya Tryambaka Gurunātha Kāle helped him to make

6 Āyurvedīya Granthamālā No. III, Gadanigraha (Prayoga Khand Vol. I) by Vaidya Sodhal, edited and published by Vaidya Jādvājī Tricumjī Āchārya, No. 372, Borā Bazār Street, Fort, Bombay. 1911. Printed by B. R. Ghanekar at the "Nirṇaya-Sāgara" Press, 23, Kolbhat Lane, for the Publisher.

7 Āyurvedīya Granthamālā No. III, Gadanigraha (Prayoga Khand Vol. I) by Vaidya Sodhal, edited and published by Vaidya Jādvājī Tricumjī Āchārya, No. 18, Borā Bazār Street, Fort, Bombay. Second Edition. 1924. Printed by Mr. Yeshvant Kashinath Padwal, at the "Tatva-Vivechaka Press," No. 3544 Parel Road, New Nagpada, Byculla, Bombay.

8 śrībhojamaḥārājavaricito rājamārtanḍaḥ, ācāryopāhvena trivikramātmajena yādavaśarmanā saṁśodhitaḥ prakāśitaś ca, āyurvedīyagranthamālā caturthaṁ puṣṭam, Nirṇaya Sāgar Press, Bombay 1912.

9 Ayurvediya Granthamala. No. 4. Rajamartanda by Maharaaja Bhoja. Edited and Published by Vaidya Jadvaji Tricumji Acharya, No. 18, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 1924 AD. Printed by Vaidya Bhagvanlal Tribhuvan, at Subodhini P. Press, 51, Bazar Gate, Fort, Bombay.

10 Āyurvedīyagranthamālā| pañcamam puṣṭam| śrīrāvaṇakṛtā nāḍīparīkṣā| jyotirvitpadmākaratanūjavināyakaśarmanā saṁśodhita| ācāryopāhvena trivikramātmajena yādavaśarmanā prakāśita|...sana 1924.

11 Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 6. Rasasāra by Govindāchārya. Edited and Published by Vaidya Jādvājī Tricumjī Āchārya, 372, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 1912. Printed by B. R. Ghanekar, at the Nirṇaya-Sagar Press, 23 Kolbhat Lane, Bombay.

12 Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 7. Rasasanket-kalikā. By Kāyasth Chāmunda. Edited and published by Vaidya Jādvājī Tricumjī Āchārya, 72, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 1912. Printed by B. R. Ghanekar, at the Nirṇaya-Sagar Press, 23 Kolbhat Lane, Bombay.

the errata. For the Rasasaṅketakalikā, Jāḍavjī consulted two manuscripts which he obtained from the collection of Pt. Śrīvidyāsāgaraśarma, the royal physician of Maṇḍī State and Deccan College Library. He published the second edition of the Rasasaṅketakalikā along with Rasaparakāśasudhākara in 1923.

Kālidāsa's Vaidyamanoramā and Dhārākālpa: Kālidāsa's Vaidyamanoramā is a concise compendium on therapeutics comprising 660 verses and a number of prose passages. (Meulenbeld, 2000a, p. 182) The Dhārākālpa describes in twenty-seven verses a therapeutic procedure called dhārā. (ibid.) According to Jāḍavjī Dhārākālpa is an anonymous work. However, Meulenbeld assigns its authorship to Kālidāsa who was also the author of Vaidyamanoramā. (ibid.) Jāḍavjī edited these two works jointly with Brahmashri T. Nilkanth Sharma as the eighth and the ninth books of 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' series in 1913. Nilkanth Sharma (Brahmaśrī Tevalakāṭṭa Mūttūtu Nīlakaṇṭhaśarma) lived at Vinyāsapurī (Vetchure) close to Vyāghrapura (Vaikam) in Syānandūra (Travancore State). He sent Jāḍavjī his own handwritten Devanāgarī copy of the Vaidyamanoramā along with his own notes consulting various manuscripts available in Malayalam script. Nilkanth Sharma also prepared the Devanāgarī copy of the Dhārākālpa consulting one manuscript of it in Malayalam script and sent it to Jāḍavjī.

In 1924, Jāḍavjī published the second editions of these texts together with his second edition of the Rājamārtanḍa and the reprint of Rāvaṇa's Nāḍīparīkṣā edited by Vināyakaśarma from Subodhini P. Press.¹³

Rasāyanakhaṇḍa of Nityānanda Siddha's Rasaratnākara: Nityānanda's Rasaratnākara is an important treatise on alchemy and iatrochemistry. This text is divided into five sections (khaṇḍa) of which Rasāyanakhaṇḍa comprising 951 verses is the fourth one (Meulenbeld, 2000a, p. 653). Jāḍavjī published this Rasāyanakhaṇḍa as the tenth book of his 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' series and printed it at Nirṇaya Sāgar Press in 1913.¹⁴ This edition is based on two manuscripts which were obtained from his friends (1) Vaidya Dāmodara Viṭṭhala Damaṇakara of Mumbaī and (2) Amṛta Vināyaka Jāmbekara of Vaṭodara (Vadodara).

In 1939, this edition was further published by Rāmacandraśāstrin from Chaukhambā Saṃskṛta Pustakālaya, Banārasa (Varanasi) as the ninety-fifth book of the Haridas Sanskrit Series.¹⁵ The second edition of this Banaras Edition with Hindi explanation was published by Dr. Indradeva Tripāṭhī in 1982 from Chaukhambā Amarabhāratī Prakāśana, Varanasi.¹⁶

Mādhava's Āyurvedaparakāśa: This work is a comprehensive treatise on alchemy in the service of medicine consisting of about 1800 verses, mixed with prose, arranged in six chapters. (2A p. 593)

13 Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā. Nos. 8=9. Vaidya Manorama by Kalidas and Dharakalpa. Edited by Brahmashri T. Nilkanth Sharma and Vaidya Jadavji Tricumji Acharya, Second Edition. 1924. Printed by Vaidya Bhagvanlal Tribhuvan, at Subodhini P. Press, 51, Bazar Gate, Fort, Bombay and Published by Vaidya Jadavji Tricumji Acharya, 18, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

14 Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā. No. 10. Rasayanakhandā. Fourth Part of Rasaratnākara. By Shri Nityanāthasiddha. Edited by Jadavjī Tricumjī Āchārya. 372, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bomay. 1913 A. D. Printed by R. Y. Shedge, at the 'Nirṇaya-sagar' Press, 23, Kolbhat Lane, Bombay and published by Vaidya Jadavji Tricumji Acharya, 372, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

15 The Haridas Sanskrit Series 95... śrīnityanāthasiddhavaracitaḥ (rasaratnākarāntargataś caturthaḥ) rasāyanakhaṇḍaḥ| ācāryopāhvena trivikramātmajena yādavaśarmaṇā saṃśodhitaḥ| tasyedaṃ prathamam saṃskaraṇam paṇaśīkaropāhvarāmacandraśāstrīṇā susaṃskṛtam| prakāśakaḥ:-- chaukhambā saṃskṛta pustakālaya, banārasa. 1939. Printed by Jaya Krishna Das Gupta, Vaidya Vilas Press, Benares City. 1939.

16 śrīnityanāthasiddhavaracitaḥ rasaratnākara-rasāyanakhaṇḍaḥ| saṭippaṇa 'rasacandrikā' hindīvyākhyopetaḥ| vyākhyākāraḥ Dr. Indradeva Tripāṭhī| saṭippaṇa-sampāḍakaḥ vaidya Yādavajī Trikamajī Ācārya| Haridās Saṃskṛt Granthamālā 95| 1982

Jādvājī published it as the eleventh book of his ‘Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā’ series and got it printed at the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press in 1913.¹⁷ Jādvājī’s edition of the Āyurvedaprakāśa is based on (1) an incomplete edition done by his friend Vaidya Tryambaka Gurunātha Kāle in the journal called Bhiṣagvilāsa and two manuscripts which he obtained from the collection of his friends (2) Prasādaśarman, the royal physician of the Bundi State and (3) Late Vaidya Murārājīśarman. In 1924, Jādvājī published its second edition which was printed by Yeshwant Kashinath Padwal at the Tatva Vivechaka Press.¹⁸

Sodhala’s Gadanigraha (Part 2): Jādvājī published the first part of this text in 1911. The second part consists of 7354 verses and is divided into nine sections (khaṇḍa) while the first part consists of only one section. Jādvājī published this second part as the twelfth book of his ‘Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā’ series and got it printed at the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press in 1915.¹⁹ This edition is based on two manuscripts which Jādvājī obtained from his friends (1) Late Vaidya Murārājīśarman and (2) Prasādaśarman, the royal physician of the Bundi State. Probably, these are the same manuscripts which he consulted during the preparation of its first part. His friend, Vaidya Vāmanaśāstrī Dātāra from Nashik helped him in preparing the errata and the list of contents.

Suśrutasaṃhitā with Ḍalhaṇa’s Nibandhasaṅgraha Commentary: Suśrutasaṃhitā is one of the oldest and most important texts of Āyurveda, divided into five sections (sthāna), with a total of 120 chapters, and an Uttaratantra in sixty-six chapters. (Meulenbeld, 1999, p. 344) Jādvājī brought out his first edition of the Suśrutasaṃhitā with Ḍalhaṇa’s Nibandhasaṅgraha commentary in 1915.²⁰ The table of content of the first edition is prepared by Śrīvāsudevaśarman Paṇaśīkara. The details of the three manuscripts consulted for the first edition are as follows:

- (1) Containing Sūtrasthāna, Nidānasthāna, Śārīrasthāna and Kalpasthāna, obtained from Asiatic Society, Calcutta
- (2) Containing Cikitsāsthāna and Uttaratantra, obtained from Late Pt. Gaṅgādharaḥṭṭaśarman, the royal physician and the professor of Āyurveda at Maharaj Sanskrit College, Jaipur (Jayapura-rājakīya-saṃskṛta-mahāvidyālaya, today Government Maharaj Acharya Sanskrit College)
- (3) Containing only Uttaratantra, obtained from Prasādaśarman, the royal physician of the Bundi State

Jādvājī prepared the second edition in 1931. Pandurang Jawaji published it from his Nirṇaya-sāgar Press.²¹ The nine sources consulted for this edition are as follows:

17 Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā. No. 11. Āyurvedaprakāśa by Mādhava. Edited by Vaidya Jādvājī Tricumjī Āchārya, 372, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 1913 A. D. Printed by R. Y. Shedge, at the ‘Nirṇaya-sagar’ Press, 23, Kolbhat Lane, Bombay and published by Vaidya Jādvājī Tricumjī Acharya, 372, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

18 Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā No. 11. Āyurvedaprakāśa by Mādhava. Edited by Vaidya Jādvājī Tricumjī Āchārya, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bomay. 1924 A. D. Printed by Yeshwant Kashinath Padwal at the ‘Tatva Vivechaka Press,’ No. 3544, Parel Road, Byculla, Bombay and published by Vaidya Jādvājī Tricumjī Acharya, 18, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

19 Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā. No. 12. Gadanigraha. Second Part by Vaidyavarya Shri Sodhala. Edited by Vaidya Jādvājī Tricumjī Āchārya. 372, Borā Bazār Street, Fort, Bombay. 1915 A. D. Printed by Ramchandra Yesu Shedge, at the ‘Nirṇaya sagar’ press, 23, Kolbhat Lane, Bombay and published by Vaidya Jādvājī Tricumaji Acharya, 372, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

20 The Sushrutasaṃhitā of Sushruta, with the Nibandhasaṅgraha Commentary of Shri Dalhaṇāchārya. Edited by Jādvājī Tricumjī Āchārya. Editor of Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā, Bombay, 1915. Publisher: Tukaram Jawaji, Printer: Ramchandra Yesu Shedge, Nirṇaya-sagar Press. 23, Kolbhat Lane Bombay.

21 The Sushrutasaṃhitā of Sushruta, with the Nibandhasaṅgraha Commentary of Shre Dalhaṇāchārya (Sūtra, Nidān, Shārīr, Chikitsa, Kalpasthān and Uttaratantra sthan.) Edited by Vaidya Jādvājī Tricumjī Āchārya. Editor of Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā, Revised Second Edition. Published by Pāndurang Jāwājī, Proprietor of the “Nirṇaya-Sāgar” Press, Bombay.

- (1) manuscript containing Nidānasthāna and Uttaratantra along with Nibandhasaṅgraha, obtained from Sāhityācārya Pt. Gaurīnātha Pāṭhaka of Vārāṇasī
- (2) manuscript, containing Śārīrasthāna along with Nibandhasaṅgraha, obtained from his friend Late Vaidya Raṇachodālāla Motīlālaśarman of Ahamadābāda (Ahmedabad)
- (3) manuscript, containing Śārīrasthāna (without commentary, but very old), obtained from his friend Late Vaidya Murārajīśarman's collection
- (4) manuscript, containing Śārīrasthāna along with Nibandhasaṅgraha, obtained from the library of Bhandarkar Research Institute, Poona
- (5) manuscript containing the full text along with Nibandhasaṅgraha (pages are missing at some places), obtained from the library of Bhandarkar Research Institute, Poona
- (6) Incomplete manuscript, obtained from the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay
- (7) A copy of Cikitsāsthāna critically prepared by Vyākaraṇācārya Sāhityācārya Āyurvedācārya Tarkaratna Śrīguruprasādaśāstrin along with variant readings consulting manuscripts from the collection of Vaidyaratna Śrītryambakaśāstrin of Vārāṇasī
- (8) A complete copy along with Suśrutārthasandīpana commentary composed by Kavirāja Śrīhārānacandracakravartin of Kalakattā (Calcutta)
- (9) Sūtrasthāna (up to 43rd chapter) along with the commentaries Bhānumatī and Nibandhasaṅgraha edited by Mahāmahopādhyāya Kavirāja Śrīvijayaratnasena and Kavirāja Śrīniśikāntasena, printed in Bengali script

In its third revised edition²² published in 1938, Jāḍavjī included Gayadāsa's Nyāyacandrikā Pañjikā on the Nidānasthāna and a detailed Sanskrit introduction to the text. He edited this edition jointly with Nārāyaṇa Rāma Ācārya 'Kāvyaṭīrtha' of the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press. Jāḍavjī edited the text up to the tenth chapter of Cikitsāsthāna and the rest was edited by Nārāyaṇa Rāma Ācārya. This edition was published by Pandurang Jawaji.²³ The details of the three sources consulted for the third edition are as follows:

- (1) manuscript, containing Sūtrasthāna, Nidānasthāna, Śārīrasthāna, Cikitsāsthāna and Kalpasthāna, obtained from the collection of his friend Āyurvedācārya Pt. Rāmeśvaraśāstriśukla, the royal physician at Gwalior
- (2) manuscript, containing Nidānasthāna along with Gayadāsa's Nyāyacandrikāpañjikā commentary, obtained from the palace library of Bikaner through Āyurvedācārya Pt. Candraśekharaśāstrin
- (3) A copy (contained up to the ninth chapter of the Cikitsāsthāna) prepared and sent by Pt. Śrīhemarājaśarman, the royal priest of Nepal, out of a old palm leaf manuscript deposited in his collection along with some variant readings suggested by Late Āyurvedācārya Pt. Nityānandaśarman Jośī

This edition was re-edited as the fourth edition with another English introduction by Priya Vrat Sharma as the thirty-fourth book of Jaikrishnadas Ayurveda Series from Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi and Delhi, in 1980. Apart from the English introduction, this edition is basically a reprint of the third edition. Many reprint of this version was produced afterwards.

1931. Publisher: Pandurang Jawaji, Printer: Ramchandra Yesu Shedge, at the Nirṇaya Sagar Press. 26-28, Kolbhat Lane Bombay.

22 The Suśrutasaṃhitā of Suśruta with the Nibandhasaṅgrahā commentary of Śrī Dalhaṇācārya and the Nyāyacandrikā Pañjikā of Śrī Gayadāścārya on Nīdanasthāna. Ed. by Vaidya Jāḍavjī Trikamjī Ācārya and Nārāyaṇ Rām Ācārya. Bombay: Nirṇaya Sāgar Press, 1938. Third Revised Edition.

23 Pandurang Jawaji Chaudhari was the younger son of Jawaji Dadaji Chaudhari. Jawaji established the Nirṇaya-Sāgar press in 1864. After his death on 4 April 1892, his eldest son Tukaram Jawaji Chaudhari became the proprietor. After Tukaram's death Pandurang took the charge.

In 1939, Jādvajī with Pt. Nandkishor Sharma edited the Sūtrasthāna of the Suśrutasaṃhitā along with Cakrapāṇidatta's Bhānumatī commentary. This edition contains a detailed Sanskrit introduction to the text by Mahāmahopādhyāya Kavirāj Gaṇanāth Sen. It was the first book of Shrī Swāmī Lakshmī Rām Trust Series and was printed at the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press and was published by Pt. Shyāmsundar Sharma.²⁴ For the Bhānumatī commentary Jādvajī used the 9th source mentioned above, which he used during the second edition of the Suśrutasaṃhitā and another complete manuscript (containing only the Bhānumatī commentary on entire Sūtrasthāna) which he obtained from the India Office Library, London via Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. He used the other sources mentioned above for the preparation of the main text.

In 1945, with the help of Jādvajī, Narayan Ram Acharya edited only the text of the Suśrutasaṃhitā along with various readings, notes and appendix. This was published by Satyabhāmābāi Paṇḍurang at the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press.²⁵

Mādhavanidāna together with Vijayarakṣita's Madhukośa and Vācaspati Vaidya's Ātaṅkadarpaṇa: In 1905, Jādvajī had published Mādhavanidāna with the commentary Madhukośa only. This time, he edited the treatise with another commentary by Vācaspati Vaidya, called Ātaṅkadarpaṇa, the copy of which he obtained from his friend Vaidya Murārajī Nathubhāi's collection. He obtained the copy of Ātaṅkadarpaṇa from the collection of his friend Late Vaidya Murārajī Nathubhāi.

The commentary Ātaṅkadarpaṇa is identical with the Madhukośa at many places. Therefore, in order to avoid repetition, Jādvajī kept only the extracts from the Ātaṅkadarpaṇa which were not found in the Madhukośa in the second edition of this text. However, the first edition comprised the full text of the Ātaṅkadarpaṇa. This edition was published by Pandurang Jawaji in 1920.

The third²⁶ and the fifth editions were published by Pandurang Jawaji in 1932 and in 1955 respectively. In 1986, this text was published from Chaukhama Orientalia, Varanasi as the sixty-eighth book of the Jaikrishnadas Ayurveda Series.

Kṣemaśarman's Kṣemakutūhala: This is a work on cookery and dietetics for use at the royal court, composed in about 1100 verses arranged in twelve chapters (Utsava). (Meulenbeld, 2000a, p. 255) Jādvajī edited and published it as the thirteenth book of his 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' series at the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press in 1920.

Carakasamhitā with Cakrapāṇidatta's Āyurvedadīpikā: The Carakasamhitā is extensive and authoritative old work on Āyurveda. It consists of 120 chapters (adhyāya), arranged in eight sections

24 Shrī Swāmī Lakshmī Rām Trust Series. No. I. Sushrut-Saṃhitā (Sūtra Sthān) with Bhānumatī Commentary by Chakrapāṇi Datta, with Introduction by Mahāmahopādhyāya Kavirāj Gaṇanāth Sen, Saraswatī, M.A., L.M.S. Edited by Vaidya Jādvajī Trikamajī Āchārya and Pt. Nandkishor Sharmā Bhishagāchārya. Published by Pt. Shyāmsundar Sharma, M. A. Registrar Agra University & Secretary Swāmī Lakshmī Rām Trust. 1939. Printed by Ramchandra Yesu Shedge, at the 'Nirṇaya Sagar' Press, 26-28, Kolbhat Street, Bombay.

25 The Suśrutasaṃhitā of Suśruta with various readings, notes and appendix etc. Edited with the co-operation of Vaidya Jādvajī Trikamajī Āchārya by Nārāyaṇ Rām Āchārya "Kāvyaatīrth" published by Satyabhāmābāi Paṇḍurang, for the 'Nirṇaya Sagar' Press, Bombay 1945.

26 Mahāmatīśrīmādhavakarapraṇītaṃ mādhavanidānam| mahāmahopādhyāya-śrīvijayarakṣita-śrīkaṇṭhadattābhyāṃ viracitayā madhukośākhyavyākhyayā tathā śrīvācaspativaidyaviracitayā ātaṅkadarpaṇavyākhyayā ca samullasitam| āyurvedīyagrānthamālāsampādakena ācāryopāhvena trivikramātmajena yādavaśarmaṇā saṃśodhitam| tṛtīyaṃ saṃskaraṇam| mumbayyāṃ paṇḍuraṅga jāvajī ity etaiḥ svīye nirṇayasāgarākhyamudraṇayantrālaye mudrayitvā prakāśitam| śake 1854, sana 1932.

(sthāna). (Meulenbeld, 1999, p. 93) Jādavjī prepared the first edition of the Carakasamhitā along with Āyurvedadīpikā and Pandurang Jawaji printed it at his Nirṇaya-sāgar Press in 1922.²⁷

In 1935, Jādavjī prepared the second edition which was also published by Pandurang Jawaji.²⁸ He consulted the following sources for preparing the edition:

- (1) manuscript containing Āyurvedadīpikā on Sūtrasthāna, Nidānasthāna and Vimānasthāna, obtained from his friend, Late Vaidya Jayaśaṅkara Harajīvana Nāthadvārāvālā
- (2) three manuscripts containing (i) Śārīrasthāna with Āyurvedadīpikā (almost correct), (ii) seventh to fifteenth chapters of Cikitsāsthāna with Āyurvedadīpikā in 35 folios (full of lacunae and some pages are torn in the middle) and (iii) full text according to the Kashmir recension (almost correct), obtained from Lalchand Research Library of Dayanand Anglo Vedic College, Lahore through Kavirāja Śrī Surendramohana (B.A.), principal of Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Lahore.
- (3) an erroneous manuscript (containing the whole Āyurvedadīpikā except the Cikitsāsthāna of which only two and half initial chapters are contained, obtained from the Tübingen University Library
- (4) an apograph of a manuscript of the Bikaner Palace Library, containing Cikitsāsthāna (four initial chapters and from Kāsacikitsā to the end of Cikitsāsthāna), Kalpasthāna and Siddhisthāna prepared and sent by Bhiṣagratna Śrī Kevalarāmasvāmin from Bikaner
- (5) two parts of an edition of the Carakasamhitā with Āyurvedadīpikā by Late Kavirāja Śrī Harināthaviśārada from Calcutta: (1) text up to Indriyasthāna, available in his own library and (2) initial three chapters of the Cikitsāsthāna, the entire Kalpasthāna, and the initial ten chapters of the Siddhisthāna, obtained from his friend Vaidyabhūṣaṇa Pt. Govardhanaśarmā Chāṁgāṇī from Nagpur
- (6) entire text with Āyurvedadīpikā printed at the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press, edited by his friend Vaidyabhūṣaṇa Pt. Śrī Vāmanaśāstrī Dātāra of Nashik
- (7) entire text with Gaṅgādhara Kaviratna's Jagatkalpataru commentary and Cakrapāṇidatta's Āyurvedadīpikā published by Kavirāja Śrī Narendranātha Senagupta and Balāicandra Senagupta from Calcutta
- (8) copy containing text up to the thirteenth chapter of the Cikitsāsthāna with Yogīndranātha Sena's Carakopaskāra commentary
- (9) manuscript containing only the text up to Kalpasthāna, obtained from the library of his friend, Late Vaidya Raṇachodālāla Motīlāla Bodhā of Ahmedabad
- (10) manuscript containing only the text of Cikitsāsthāna, Kalpasthāna and Siddhisthāna, obtained from the collection of his friend Pt. Rāmaśaṅkara Śarmā Āyurvedācārya from Varanasi
- (11) manuscript containing text with Śivadāsa's Tattvapradīpikā commentary up to the twenty-seventh chapter of Sūtrasthāna, obtained from Royal Asiatic Society, Mumbai

27 maharṣiṇā punarvasunopadiṣṭa-tacchiṣyenāgniveśena praṇītā| carakadīḍhabalābhyām pratisaṁskṛtā carakasamhitā| śrīcakrapāṇidattaviracitayā āyurvedadīpikāvākhyayā saṁvalitā| ācāryopāhvena trivikramātmajena yādavaśarmaṇā saṁśodhitā, Nirṇaya Sāgar Press, Bombay 1922.

28 The Charakasamhitā by Agniveśa. Revised by Charaka and Dridhabala. With the Āyurveda-Dīpikā Commentary of Chakrapāṇidatta. Collated & Edited by Vaidya Jādavjī Trikamjī Āchārya. Second Edition. Published by Pāndurang Jāwajī, Proprietor of the Nirṇaya Sagar Press, Bombay. 1935. Publisher: Pandurang Jawaji, Printer: Ramchandra Yesu Shedde, at the 'Nirṇaya sagar' Press, 26-28, Kolbhat Lane, Bombay.

in 1941, Jādvajī prepared its third edition that was published by Satyabhamabai Pandurang and was printed at the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press.²⁹ This third edition was reprinted many times afterwards from different places.

Bhoja's Rasarājamṛgāṅka: This work was edited by Jādvajī in 1923. (Arya, 1984, p. 186, 1984, p. 126) But I was unable to find its details.

Kalyāṇamalla's Anaṅgaṅga, Vīrabhadradeva's Kandarpacūḍāmaṇi and Jyotirīśa's Pañcasāyaka: These are the three texts on eroticism that Jādvajī edited. Maṇilāl Icchārām Desāi printed them at his Gujarati News press in 1924/1925 (Vikrama Saṃvat 1981).

The edition of the Kandarpacūḍāmaṇi is also based on three sources. The first and the third are two manuscripts which he obtained from his friend Late Tryambaka Gurunātha Kāle and Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute respectively. The second one is a printed copy which was printed at Raghurājanagar (Satna) by the order of the Maharaja of Rewa, Śrīveṅkaṭaramaṇasimhadeva C. S. I. in 1908 and was sent from Rīvānagara (Rewa) by his friend Vālmikīprasādaśarman (Vālmiki?) who was the royal physician of the Rewa State.

The edition of the Pañcasāyaka³⁰ is based on three manuscripts. Two of them were obtained from the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona and the third one was obtained from the collection of Late Tanasukharāma Manasukharāma Tripāthī who prepared composed commentaries on the Nāgarasarvasva and the Kuṭṭanīmata.

Bindu's Rasapaddhati with Mahādeva's Commentary & Sureśvara's (also called Surapāla) Lohasarvasva or Lohapaddhati: Rasapaddhati and Lohasarvasva are a short works on alchemy in 231 and 318 verses respectively. (Meulenbeld, 2000a, pp. 642 & 751) Jādvajī published these two works as the fourteenth and the fifteenth books of Jādvajī's 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' series together in a single volume and printed it at the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press in 1925.³¹ The edition of the Rasapaddhati is based on three manuscripts.

Cūḍāmaṇi's Rasakāmadhenu (Part I): Rasakāmadhenu is a compilation, based on earlier texts of alchemy and iatrochemistry. (Meulenbeld, 2000a, p. 629) It is divided into four sections (pāda). Jādvajī edited the first three pādas³² which consist of 5566 verses, interspersed with comments in prose and printed it at the Nirṇaya-sāgar Press in 1925. This edition is based on two manuscripts. This became the sixteenth book Jādvajī's 'Āyurvedīya-Granthamālā' series.³³ This edition was reprinted several times afterwards. In 1988, it was printed from Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi as the fifth book of

29 The Charakasamhitā by Agniveśa, Revised by Charaka and Dṛidhabala, With the Āyurveda-Dīpikā Commentary of Chakrapāṇidatta. Edited by Vaidya Jādvajī Trikamjī Āchārya. Third Edition. Published by Satyabhāmābāi Pāndurang for the Nirṇaya Sāgar Press, Bombay 1941. Publisher: Satyabhamabai Pandurang, Printer: Ramchandra Yesu Shedge, "Nirṇaya Sagar" Press, 26-28, Kolbhat Street, Bombay 2.

30 (nitāntaṃ gopaniyam) kaviśekharaśrījyotirīśena viracitaḥ pañcasāyakaḥ| āyurvedīyagrānthamālāsampādakena vaidya jādavajī trikamajī ācārya ity anena saṃśodhitaḥ| mumbayyāṃ 'maṇilāla icchārāma desāi' ity anena svīye 'gujarātī nyūsa' mudraṇayantrālaye mudritaḥ| koṭa beka-- hāusa lena| vi. saṃ. 1982

31 śrīmahādevaviracitavyākhyayā sahitaḥ vaidyavara śrībinduviracitā rasapaddhatiḥ tathā śrīsureśvaraviracitaṃ lohasarvasvam| saṃśodhakaḥ prakāśakaś ca ācāryopāhvas trivikramātmajo yādavaśarmā, Āyurvedīyagrānthamālā caturdaśaṃ pañcadaśaṃ ca puṣpam| Nirṇaya-sāgar Press, Bombay 1925.

32 The fourth pāda was edited by Jīvarām Kālidās from Gondal in 1925.

33 Vaidyavaraśrīcūḍāmaṇisaṃgrhītā rasakāmadhenuḥ (upakaraṇapāda-dhātusaṃgrahapāda-sūtakriyāpādeti pādatrāyātmakaḥ prathamō bhāgaḥ)| vaidya jādavajī trikamajī ācārya ity etena saṃśodhitā prakāśitā ca, āyurvedīyagrānthamālā ṣoḍaśaṃ puṣpam, Nirṇaya Sāgar Press, Bombay 1925.

Vaidyavilas Ayurveda Series, which was again reprinted in 1990. Recently, in 2016, it was again reprinted from Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi.

1932: **Somadeva's Rasendracūḍāmaṇi:** This is an important, systematically arranged treatise on alchemy and iatrochemistry. (Meulenbeld, 2000a, p. 705) Jāḍavjī edited this work but did not publish it himself. This work was further edited and annotated by Āyurvedācārya Jayadeva Vidyālaṅkāra and was published by Motilal Banarsi Das from Lahore in 1932.

Kāśyapasamhitā or Vṛddhajīvakiya Tantra: It is an old Āyurvedic text on pediatrics composed in the form of a dialogue between Kāśyapa as the teacher and Vṛddhajīvaka as his pupil. This text has been survived through only two incomplete manuscripts. The first one was discovered by Haraprasāda Śāstrī in Kathmandu in 1898 and it contains only a tiny part of the text. (Meulenbeld, 2000a, p. 25) The present edition is based on the second manuscript which was also found in Nepāl by Paṇḍit Hemrāj Śarmā, the royal priest of Nepal State. Hemrāj Śarmā could not trace the first manuscript. But a hand-written copy, a photocopy, and a transcription with notes by P. Cordier are available at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. (Meulenbeld, 2000b, p. 30) This text was for the first time edited by Jāḍavjī jointly with Pt. Somanāth Śarmā of Nepāl in 1938 as the first book of Nepāl Sanskrit Series.³⁴ This edition includes an extensive introduction by Paṇḍit Hemrāj Śarmā. Other later editions of this text are based on this edition.

Books Authored:

Apart from this great editorial job Jāḍavjī authored four texts on Āyurveda and Rasaśāstra. The details of these works are as follows:

Siddhayogasaṅgraha³⁵: This is a collection of compound formulae in Sanskrit, accompanied by explanations in Hindi on their way of preparation, dosage, anupāna, and indications. Some parts of the work are entirely in Hindi. The work comprises twenty-nine chapters and an appendix. (Meulenbeld, 2000b, p. 406) This was published in 1943 by Baidyanath Ayurveda Bhavan, Calcutta.

Dravyaguṇavijñāna: This is a work two parts (pūrvārdha and uttarārdha), published in three volumes. Volume I (called pūrvārdhaḥ, published in 1945 from Nirṇaya-sāgar Press, Bombay), partly in Sanskrit, partly in Hindi, deals with the basic concepts of pharmacology and explains a large number of technical terms; the Sanskrit passages consists of quotations and comments by the author. Volume II (called uttarārdhe prathamah paribhāṣākhaṇḍah, published in 1947 from Nirṇaya-sāgar Press, Bombay), in Sanskrit and Hindi, is devoted to rules pertaining to the preparation of drugs (paribhāṣā); the Sanskrit passages consist partly of quotations, partly of verses and comments by the author. Volume III (called uttarārdhasya auśadhadravyavijñāniyo nāma dvitīyah khaṇḍah, published in 1950 from Nirṇaya-sāgar Press, Bombay), in Hindi, describes the names, properties and actions of numerous medical substances.

Rasāmṛta: This is compilation on alchemy and iatrochemistry. The text consists of nine chapters (adhyāya) and nine appendices (pariśiṣṭa). (Meulenbeld, 2000a, p. 640) Jāḍavjī probably wrote this

34 Nepāl Sanskrit Series No. 1 Kāśyapasamhitā (or Vṛddhajīvakiya Tantra) by Vṛddhajīvaka and revised by Vātsya with an introduction by Nepāl Rājguru Paṇḍit Hemrāj Śarmā. Edited by Vaidya Jāḍavjī Trikamjī Āchārya and Somnāth Śarmā of Nepāl. 1988. Printed by Ramchandra Yesu Shedge, at the 'Nirṇaya Sagar' Press, 26-28, Kolbhat Street, Bombay. Published by Jadavji Trikamji Acharya, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

35 Baidyanath Ayurveda Bhavan. Calcutta 1st. ed. 1943; 5th ed., 1957.

book in the last half of the 1920s. This work was published by Motilal Banarsidass from Varanasi in 1951. This book was written as a text book for the students of Āyurveda. (Arya, 1984, p. 116)

Āyurvedīya Vyādhivijñāna: This work, divided into two volumes (pūrvārdha and uttarārdha), deals with diseases. Both volumes were published from Baidyanath Ayurveda Bhavan, Calcutta in 1954 and in 1956 respectively. (Sharma, 1975, p. 406)³⁶

Translations:

Jādvājī translated Śaśibhūṣaṇa Sena's Karmakṣetra from Bengali into Gujarati and published it. From this Gujarati translation a Hindi translation was made. He made a Gujarati translation of Gaṇanātha Sena's Pratyakṣaśārīra (Bengali work) by Dr. Balkrishna Amarji Pathak (MBBS) and jointly published it with Jugatram Shankar Prasad Bhatt who was the founder of Jhandu Pharmacy.

Publishing Others' Works:

Jādvājī also published works authored or edited by other scholars. He published Vāmana Gaṇeśa Desāī's Marathi works Oṣadhisāṅgraha and Bhāratīya Rasaśāstra.³⁷ He also published Vināyakaśarman's editions of Rāvaṇa's Nāḍīparīkṣā which constituted the fifth book of his Āyurveda-Granthamāla in 1912 and in 1924 from Bombay. He published Daljit Singh's Yūnānī Dravyaguṇa-vijñāna from Nirṇaya-sāgar Press in 1949.

Assisting Other Scholars with Manuscripts:

An Indian Vaidya house would very likely possess a rich manuscript-collection of important Āyurvedic texts. Jādvājī had many important Sanskrit manuscripts of alchemy and medical science. He generously provided manuscripts to many āyurvedic scholars for their respective works. He gave Śārṅgadharā's Trīsatī to Pt. Jyeshtharamji Mukundji Paniya. This text was published by Śrīkrṣṇadāśaśreṣṭhin from Bombay in 1911/1912.³⁸

He gave the manuscript of Rasaratnapradīpikā (or Rasaratnapradīpa) to Kaviraj Thakurdattji Multani who published the text in 1925/1926 from Lahore.³⁹

He gave to the following texts to Vaidya Pt. Hariprapannaji when he was compiling Rasayogasāgara, a colossal dictionary of Indian alchemy that was published in two volumes in 1927 and in 1930 respectively: (1) Cikitsāratnābharāṇa (2) Cikitsārahasya (3) Bhaiṣajyasārāmṛtasamhitā (4) Yogasamuccaya (5) Rasakaṅkāliya (6) Rasakalpalatā (7) Rasakāmadhenu (8) Ṭoḍarānanda (9) Jñānacandra's Rasakaumudī (10) Rasajñāna (11) Rasadīpikā (12) Rasapaddhati (13) Rasapradīpa (14) Rasapārijāta (15) Rasaratnamañimālā (16) Rasamuktāvalī (17) Rasaratnadīpikā (18) Rasarājalakṣmī (19) Rasarājaśaṅkara (20) Rasarājaśiromaṇi (21) Rasasāgara (22) Rasāyanasaṅgraha (23) Rasāvatāra (24) Māṇikyacanda Jaina's Rasāvatāra (25) Rasālaṅkāra (26) Rasendraratnakalpadruma (27) Rasendracūḍāmaṇi (28) Rasendramaṅgala (29) Rasendraratnakośa (30) Lohapaddhati (31)

36 Meulenbeld does not refer to this work. Probably it is entirely a Hindi work.

37 Dates are unknown to me.

38 trīsatī| vaidyavara-śrīśārṅgadharavinirmīṭa|śrīyutapaṇḍitavaidyavallabhabhaṭṭaviracitasamskṛtāṭkāśahitā| ...āyurvedācāryavaidyārājakiśorī-vallabhaviracita-bhāṣāṭīkāyā samalaṅkṛtya kṣemarāja-śrīkrṣṇadāśaśreṣṭhinā mumbayyāṃ svakīye "śrīveṅkaṭeśvara" (stem) mudraṇayantrālaye mudrayitvā prakāśitā, 1911/12.

39 śrīrāmarāja viracitaḥ rasaratnapradīpaḥ| śrīpaṇḍita ṭhākuraḍatta śāstri vaidyaratna viracita "rasaratnapradīpāloka" vivaraṇopetaḥ, Lahore 1925/26.

Lohasarvasva (32) Yogacandrikā (33) Vasavarājīya (34) Vaidyacintāmaṇi (35) Vaidyacintāmaṇi (shorter version) (36) Vaidyadarpaṇa and (37) Strīvilāsa. (Pratāpasimha, 1935, p. 276)

He gave the medical texts, Kākacaṇḍīśvara's Kalpatantra and Rasādhyāya along with commentary to Ramkrishna Sharma of Chaukhamba. Ramkrishna Sharma edited these texts and these were published as the seventy-third and the seventy-ninth books of 'Kāśī Saṃskṛta Granthamālā' book series in 1929 and in 1930 respectively.

Sometime before 1935, he gave the manuscripts of Vasavarājīya and Vaidyacintāmaṇi to Vaidyabhūṣaṇa Govardhanaṇī Chāṃgāṇī of Nagpur. (Pratāpasimha, 1935, p. 276)

He provided the manuscript of Ānandakanda, an important text on alchemy, that was published in instalments in Āyurveda Mahāsammelan Patrikā. (Meulenbeld, 2000b, p. 619; Sharma, 1975, p. 406)⁴⁰

In 1913, Jāḍavjī received the title 'Āyurvedamārtanḍa' (the sun of medical science) in the Mathura session of All India Ayurvedic Congress. But he never used any title other than 'Vaidya'.

Other Achievements:

In the first half of twentieth century, Jāḍavjī was a great name in the world of Āyurveda. He was one of the members of Government of India's Chopra Committee (a drug enquiry committee). (Sharma, 1975, p. 555) Jāḍavjī's approach towards medical science was syncretic. He did a great job of connecting Āyurvedic physicians through conferences (*sambhāṣā-pariṣad*). The second session of this *sambhāṣā-pariṣad* took place from 20th to 27th May 1953 in Haridwar and Jāḍavjī was the president of that session.

He became the president in as many as three sessions of All India Ayurvedic Congress held in Haridwar (1925), Gwalior (1932) and Delhi (1950). His contribution behind the education policy in the field of Āyurveda is highly acknowledged.

Teaching and Administrative Work:

Jāḍavjī was appointed as the first Principal of the Ayurvedic College of Banaras Hindu University by Madan Mohan Malavya. The Āyurvedic College was established in 1927. So, he probably became the principal during that time. When he was working there he wrote Rasāmṛta. (Meulenbeld, 2000a, p. 460) But due to health related issues he had to return to Mumbai soon.

Jāḍavjī had a great contribution behind the establishment of Shri Gulabkunwarba Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya (now Gujarat Ayurved University) in Jamnagar. He was the first principal there. But he ultimately left the college due to internal politics.

In 1956, he was appointed as the first principal of Post-graduate Centre at Jamnagar by Government of India. On his way to Jamnagar to take charge, he died while travelling in the train. (Srikanthamurthy, 2005, p. 149)

40 It is not known to me whether he himself edited the text or someone else did it.



Jādavjī Trikamjī Ācārya⁴¹

41 Source of this photograph: (Srikanthamurthy, 2005, p. 308)
 The photograph on the cover page is taken from the back cover of a Gujarati edition of Jādavjī's *Dravyaguṇavijñāna*, edited by Vishnudatta Ja17

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